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HE NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamer Niagara arrived at this port a bort to dock yesterday afternoon, after a rapid surage from Liverpool. She brings Liverpool stes to April 27, London 26th, and Paris 25th. The dowing details of the news are made up from the tensh French and German files of The Tribune :

The House of Commons, on the 20th, were in spitted on the bill for the government of the unitian colonies. An amendment providing for an Dieman's Land and South Australia a Legis. vas Deman's Land and South Australia a Legistic Cancil and House of Assembly, instead of as size chamber constitution designed by Governet, was proposed by Sir W. Moleaworth, see coted dispatches from Sir W. Denison, the invent of Van Diemen's Land, sud from Sir H. 1995, the Governor of New South Wales, to that the coloniate design a constitution of ed that the Australians were as much qualified med that the Australians were as much qualified is nielligence and conduct, to enjoy similar institutes to those of England, as the people of Canawere. Mr. E. Denison produced resolutions of a Legislative Council of South Australia, recommeding two chambers; but Lord John Russell resid that the people of South Australia were of a ferent genium for a public machine of a conductive arent opinion, for a public meeting of 2,000 per-had resolved in favor of this measure, and as had resolved in favor of this measure, and see thanks to the Government who brought it:

1 Mr. Adderiey was convinced that if the measure passed Parliament, the colony would reject it.

1 Ecobook pointed to the American States, with ad two chambers, and declared that the arthing were more fit for such institutions than inferial, with its ragamuffius of the West, and he and Arkansas, with their population of interior.

I asswer to this, Mr. Hawes observed, that benjirmin, Georgia, Massachusetta, and Viran all began with one chamber; he denied also as a was the duty of Government to produce the as contile Constitution; they had to propose the beniefs. On a division, the amendment was satylis to 150. An amendment moved by Mr. Laty, depriving Government of the power to aware members of the Council, was negatived by 18 to 27. Mr. Labouchere withdrew his Meratik Marine bills. On Monday, the 22d, the flows again west into Committee on the Austrana Colonies Government bill, when a clause presiding the local Governments from altering the latribution of the suns appropriated to supbation of the sums appropriated to sup-mblic worship, was opposed by Mr. Lush-, Mr. Bright, and others, who observed that gtos, Mr. Bright, and others, who observed that; as 128,000 in New South Waies, £15,000 in a Diemen's Land, and £6,000 in Victoria, (Port his,) are set aside for religion, divided between a church, the Roman Catholics, the Presbyteria and Wesleyans; and, to prevent the colonists safering this arrangement, was to trench on arreligious liberties.

In amendment was opposed by Mr. Labous, and negatived by 203 to 34. Mr. Roebuck asymplained that the Legislature of the Colony are safering of their

seemplained that the Legislature of the Colony must authorized to reduce the salaries of their des without the consent of the Queen. The mains business was unimportant; the Rail-watsbill, and the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) lives advanced a stage; Lord John Russell missed his Select Committee on Official Sala

IRELAND.

Great Storm.

Bublin was visited on April 25 by a storm of it thunder and lightning, so violent as to be rare ismalled even by the tropical tempests. After a sety and heavy day, at four in the alternoon me rain, thunder, wind veering rapidly round say point of the compass, hailstones as big as when, of an angular snape, which did immense are. Within half an hour the streets were floodwith water, and some houses inundated, to the opts of three feet on the kitchen floor. In whole sets not a pane of class was left unbroken on to the west and north winds. triages were blown over, and horses could not and against the blast. One house, in Angier-st. if its entire upper story demolished. In Sack-iest many ladies and fashionable shop-goers had are refuge at Johnstone's, the silk mercers, one the place and In the courts of law, the skylights being in by the storm, barristers were put to We do not hear of any lives lost. Many and panes of glass have to be repaired, openbeerful prospect for that depressed manu-and verifying the Proverb, "It is an ill at blows nobody any good."

h velecting their candidates for the Paris elec-ted the 18th inst. neither the Socialists nor the oderates have been fortunate enough to hit upon champion who will be acceptable to all sections campion who will be acceptable to all sections also party. The proposers of Dupont de l'Eure and tot ete for Eagene Sue; the proposers of Fermat Foy will not vote for M. Leclerc. There may same few exceptions, but this will be the case at the mass. Now the result of the election will make depend upon the proportion of the fractions then reuse on either hand to vote for the canding the majority of their respective parties, and is as as one can judge, these fractions appear to very evenly belanced, amounting probably on car had to about 20,000. At the last election the nature of Socialist votes given to each of the three talist votes given to each of the three between the two is expected to be the fate of the Republic hung from

Leaved states the following as the result set of the 24th and 27th regiments of the arison at Oricans, for a representative of

NEW-YORK DALLY TRIBUNE.

OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1850.

been made against his probity as a statesman. He leaves his friends to set in the correct light the mouraful event which drew on him the public sttention. But he defies any one to nx the least tain upon his private character. He has no pre-tension to be a hero, but takes a legitimate pride

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stain upon his private character. He has no pretension to be a hero, but takes a legitimate pride in quing an honest man.

Address from Eugene Sue.

The following address, by M. Eugene Sue, to the Democratic Socialists of the Department of the Scine, is published in the journals of that party:

Citizens: In presence of the name of the venerable Du. Citizens: In presence of the name of the venerable Du. Order of Pebruary. I at first or of proposing me to your choice of Pebruary. I at first or of proposing me to your choice of pebruary in the present of the season of the Revolution and the consecration of the Republic and party. I accept this mandale as a shades of the separation party. I accept this mandale as a shades of the separation party. I accept this mandale as a shades of the separation party. I accept this mandale as a shades of the separation party. I accept this mandale as a shades of the separation party. I accept this mandale as a shade of the separation with grading the life of the season why. So were a season who worky of segand to the mission which party in the presence of the season why. So years ago when I made to which they have itsed, and arrive at the know ledge of true social prioriples only with time, and by sudy and experience. This is the reason why. So years ago when I made by defeat as a vertice, I missanders could in principles to which I have not walted for the morrow of the string its to pass hind the Induced me the justice to say that it is neither calculation nor ambition which has dicased my conduct. I have not walted for the morrow of the string its to pass hind the Induced me the justice to say that it is neither calculation of the Democratic Socialisms. As Democrat, I profession as right to alienate the liberty. As Socialist I do not belong specially to any education of the people that a man has right to alienate the sovereignty of the people that a man has right to alienate the Socialism, and what there was practical in each school. I am a Socialist from my heart, because I h

us unite; let us labor in cencert for our common happines and for the consolidation of the Republic.

April 12, 1850.

EUGENE SUE. Defeat of the Ministry.

The sitting of the Legislative Assembly on April 21 was marked by a result of high importance. The Ministers were defeated by a majority of sixty-four in a house of 666, on an amendment, supported by M. Odillon Barrot, according to which the bill for transporting convicts to Noukihiva shall not have a retrospective effect, thus defeating the obfor transporting convicts to Noukhiva shall not have a retrospective effect, thus defeating the object of the Government to send away from France Barbés, Blanqui, Raspail, and other dangerous revolutionists. On a division, there appeared for the amendment 365, against it 301, being a majority of 64. Hereupon Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, said he would resign. The failure of this nefarious measure, which even Odillon Barrot combated, made him desirous of quitting office. However, his friends persuaded him to hold on. ever, his friends persuaded him to hold on.

A decided change for the better has taken place within the last week in the trade of Paris. The shopkeepers admit that their sales have been both numerous and profitable; and the wholesale houses are busily employed in execting the orders received from commercial travelers. The shopkeepers who allowed their stock to run low during the Winter, have, consequently, begun to lay in fresh goods. The system of ready-money dealing, however, which has been introduceds ince the Revolution of February, and the difficulty of obtaining tion of February, and the discusty of continuous credit, cramp commercial transactions. The manu-facturers find it difficult to obtain discounts, and they are obliged to refuse the bills of their most solvent customers. The accounts from the pro-vinces are not so favorable. In consequence of winded his Select Committee on Official Saia a sheding Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Risan Sair William Molesworth, with Mr. Henda, Mr. Dummond, and protectionists.

The proceedings in the House of Lords were of the low price of agricultural produce, the farmers have not money to make their usual purchases. The manufacturers, however, are enabled to keep all their hands fully employed in executing the orders received from shroad. Three fearths are the low price of agricultural produce, the farmers have not money to make their usual purchases. all their bands fully employed in executing the orders received from abroad. Three-tourths of the looms in Lyons are occupied in weaving silks for forms in Lyons are occupied in weaving sits for the United States, and many orders have been paid for in advance, in order to hasten their execution. The price of bread in Paris was reduced on Tues-day last, and a further reduction is expected on the lat of next month. Bread was never so cheap during any part of the reign of Louis Philippe. during any part of the reign of Louis Philippe The appearance of the growing wheat is encouraging, and a most abundant harvest is anticipated. The Wine market at Bercy has been unusually brisk during the last week. Large quantities of brisk during the last week. Large quantities of Burgundy and Bordeaux have arrived there by canal, together with several consignments of Vin de Vouvray and Orleans wine by railroad, which met a ready sale. The dealers are anxious to sup-ply themselves in anticipation of a short crop at the suing vintage in consequence of the late Letters from Lyons announce that from the favorable appearance of the mulberry trees, of which the crop is expected to be both early and productive, the price of raw silk has declined.

Proudhon again Punished.

having written an article on the coming Election in the Voix du Peuple, in which he uses the follow-

"The Catholic Church has its legend of the For-ty Martyrs; but they were forty Christian soldiers whom the Imperialist Reaction caused to perish, by exposing them all naked during a night upon a frozen pond."

"Socialism will also have its legend, not of Forty, bat of Four Hundred Martyrs, for there is progress in everything. They were four hundred young soldiers whom the Royalist Reaction sought to somers whom the Royalist Reaction sought to punish by a disciplinary campaign for their devo-tion to the Republic, and who were destroyed, marching at quick step in close order upon the fra-gile bridge of the Maine."

-The journals of the Reaction all cried out that this was a direct charge that the Government had meant to kill these unfortunate soldiers, but another sentence of the same article affords a sufficient demonstration of the falsehood of this accusation:

"The Army —it is altogether Socialist from the first to the last man. The Army! it has received the Democratic baptism in the waters of the Maine. A battallion of that young and brave army has been drowned because they were sending it to Africa; because in order to go to Africa it was made to take a circuitous route; because this de-tour had as its pretext the withdrawal of these sol-diers from the fraternal salutations of the Republi-

power of an act of atrocious perfidy. They de-plore, as we know, with deep regret this frightful catastrophe. But is it any the less true that polit-ical blindness engenders misfortune and the mis-tortune of a Government is always reckoned as a

heroism in the days of June are all

soon was hit by two balls instead of an after his death the father staid at

Hereupon the Police descended upon the paper in which the acticle was published, and confiscated all the numbers of it that were at the Fost Office, the publication effice and the news depots. Lucktas was reported. This M. Leclerc and
shave not presumed to deny, indeed he
thed a letter stating that his motive for
silence is to repel the attacks which have
ger of our being harmed by it, and it came safely

with our other files. Mr. Proudhon was then taken street. The Pore was received at the Basilica of from the prison in which he has been confined at Paris, and conveyed to Doullens, where there is what is called a Central Prison. The Government have a legal right to put persons under condemna

On Monday evening, April 23, considerable sen-sation was created on the Boule ards by the measures taken by the Prefect of Police to prevent the sale of the Evencment and the Estafette, even-ing papers. All news-venders found in possession of either of these papers, and not being the pos-sessors of shops, had their papers seized, and were themselves conducted to prison. The sergens de ville examined every news-stail on the Boulevards, and wherever they found copies of the proscribed papers they seized them, demolished the stall, and

papers they seized them, demolished the stall, and conducted the proprietor to the Prefecture of Police The only ground for these proceedings is, that the papers in question oppose the Government. The Evenement is edited by M. Victor Hugo and his son.

Emile de Girardin is laboring hard in La Presse to secure the two great palladiums of liberty, so thoroughly understood in England—the freedom of the subject and the inviolability of his house,—both of which are now at the mercy of every police of which are now at the mercy of every police agent. He has lowered the price of his journal to 2 francs a month and 10 sous a week, as he says

tributing to the soldiers who were injured at Angers, and to the families of those who were killed, the 200,000f destined for the fete of the 4th of May. The majority of the representatives of the meeting of the Rue Richetieu, however, re-

the meeting of the Rue Richelieu, however, resolved, on Friday, to oppose the proposition.

The National says that the corps of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) of Paris are to be diam'ssed, the violence of their political opinious being obnox ious to the Government.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a circulate the cleary of his discosse directing that a "Te

lar to the clergy of his diocese directing that a "Te Deam" be performed in the churches siter the even ing service on Sunday, the 20th limit returning thanks for the happy return of the Pope to Rome. Count Mollien, Minister of the Public Treasury during the Empire, died in Paris, in the 92d year of

his age.

Baron de Menneval, formerly Private Secretary
of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Paris in the 73d
year of his age.

Several soldiers were tried on Monday before a Court Martial, sitting in Paris, for having broken their muskets. When called on for their defense, they replied they had acted so in order to be sent The President told them that he would

to Africa. The President told them that he would not grant them a premium for crime, and sentenced them to two years imprisonment.

Seven prosecutions are suspended over the head of M. Proudbon, who is only in the first six months of a three years' sentence of imprisonment.

The Chamber voted, by 451 to 41, an extraordinary credit of 200,000f, for the celebration of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic by the National Assembly, on the 4th of May, 1850. of May, 1850. On the 21st inst. the President of the French

Republic entered on the 43d year of his age.

The Labrador, steam frigate, has arrived from Algiers, with dates to the 28th. Previous to her Algers, with dates to the 28th. Previous to her departure, news of a serious nature had been received from Morocco. All that portion of the empire bordering on the Freuch possessions is in full insurrection, and the insurgents are in occupation of the small town of Ouchds, near Tiemeen. Precautionary measures had be attaken by the French authorities, and several columns of troops forwarded to the frequier.

ed to the frontier.

On Wednesday, the 24th April, the Boulevards On Wednesday, the 24th April, the Boulevards presented an animated scene, on account of the determination of the people to procure the Opposition journals, the sale of which had been interdicted by the Prefect of Police. As soon as a copy of an interdicted journal could be precured it was read aloud to bystanders, as if to defy the Police, which appears in considerable force. There was no appeared in considerable force. There was no breach of the peace.

Parting of King Ferdiannd and of Pius IX.

The Tribune translates from the Journal Official the following account of the separation of King Ferdinand, the Butcher of Naples, and of Pius IX 'at the frontier of the

Scarcely had His Holiness, the King and the Dake of Calabria descended from the carriage, feet of His Holiness, devoutly embracing them .-Then the King, remaining on his knees, implored the sacred benediction. "Yes," says the Holy Father, "I bless you, I bless your family, I bless your kingdom. I bless your people. I cannot undertake to express to you my gratitude for the hospitality which I have received from you." "I have only fulfilled my duty as a Christian," replied the King. Yes," said the Pontiff, with a voice broken by emotion, "your filial affection has been great and sincere." He then made the King rise from his knees, pressed him to his heart, embraced him with affection, and remounted his carriage, when the King, the Prince Royal and their suite kissed his

The King returned to Caserte accompanied by the hereditary Prince.

Entry of the Pope into Rome. The Giornale di Roma, of the 13th, contains

long account of the ceremonies which took place on the entrance of the Pope at Rome on the previous day. His Holiness arrived at Genzano on the 12th at 9 A. M. where he alighted, received the bene-diction in the church, and gave his blessing to the Neapolitan troops that had accompanied him to that place. He again gave the benediction at Aric cia, and arrived at Albano at 10 A. M. where he was received at the entrance of the cathedral by Cardinal Patrizi, Bishop of the Palace. He again gave his blessing from a balcony to the crowd that gave his blessing from a balcony to the crowd that had assembled, and accepted of a collation in the Bishop's Palace. He set out for Rome at 2 P.M. and arrived there at 4 o'clock. The French and Papal troops were drawn up on the Piazza Lateranense, and presented arms, while the salutes from the French artillery and the guns of Castel Sant Angelo rent the air, mingling with the solerns sound of the bells. Cardinal Barberini, arch-priest of the Basilica of Lateran, received the Pope at the head of his chapter, while the provisional municipal commission presented to him the keys of the Eternal City. Chevalier Aligrandi read a short speech in City. Chevalier Aliprandi read a short speech is the name of the commission, to which his Holiness was graciously pleased to make a becoming an awer. On alighting from his carriage his Holiness was received by their eminences the Cardinals of the Commission of State, and by the Cardinal Vicar, preceded by all the secular and regular clergy of the capital. At the vestibule he received the homage of the diplomatic body. He then rethe homage of the diplomatic body. He then received the holy benediction in the church, which he afterward left and returned to his carriage. The procession then went to the basilica of the The procession then went to the basilica of the Vatican by the Strada San Giovanni, the Amphitheater of Flavius, the Arco di Pantani, the Piazza Traiana. Piazza degli Apostoli, and Strada Papale. The cortige was composed as follows: A company of Papal dragoons, one of Velites, one of French chasseurs; a squadron of French dragoons; a company of French gendermes; Brigadier General Sauvan, commandant of the place, and his staff; a detachment of noble guards; his Holiners, in company with Monsignor d'Ottaiano and Monsignor Borromeo. To the right of his carriage was General Baraguay d'Hilliers; to the left Prince Alteri. Next followed the French general staff, a teri. Next followed the French general staff, a squadron of French dragoons, Cardinals Patrizi, Della Genga Sermattei, Vannicelli Casoni, Altieri, Dopont, Antonelli, the Provisional Municipal Commission, and the diplomatic body. All the houses were decked out, and an immense crowd filled the

the Vatican by Cardinal Mattei, at the head of his chapter, and by the Sacred Codege, which accom-panied him to the altar. The oration of St. Austin panied him to the arts. The oration of St. Austin was thee recited, the Ambrosian hymn was sung, and the benediction given; after which the holy father kissed the foot of the statue of St. Peter, have a legal right to put persons under the father kissed the loot of the statue of St. Peter, and retired to the palace. In the evening, the cupola of St. Peter's, the Capitol, the Strada di Borgo Nuovo, the Moste Pincio, the Piazza del Popolo, and the Via Condotti were illuminated. Not the slightest disturbance took place.

The following is from the correspondence of the Daily News .

There never were a people so susceptible as the French to every impulse, and this is at once the secret of the former greatness and actual troubles of France. We should think it strange to see the 1st Life Guards all in tears, but it is a fact that at Gensano, when the Neapolitan escort filed off and the Franch took their place, the scene was so exciting that that admirable soldier, Col. de Nor, and the veterans of the Chusseurs all cried. The 23d Regiment, which has been for some time quarter ed at Albano, Frescati, and the neighborhood, broke their lines to touch the Pope. Gen. des Villers, whom I have mentioned as likely to succeed Gen. Baraguay d Hilliers in his command, fell down on his knees before his Holiness on the steps of the Luteran and kissed his feet with effusion. These were all incidents of the day not known until some time afterward, but all of which are reported to me

by eye witnesses.

The first impression in the city certainly was to 2 francs a month and 10 sous a week, as he says that the Ministry has declared war against him, and he will make use of the weapon he has at his command.

The Duke de Bordeaux has subscribed 1,000f, to the fund raising for the relief of the wounded, and the families of those who perished in the catastrophe at Angers. The Earl of Pembroke has subscribed a similar sum.

One hundred and sixty-eight representatives of the people have deposited a proposition for distributing to the soldiers who were injured at Angers, and to the families of those who were killed, the 200,000f destined for the fete of the 4th side. Certainly the number of arrests is very much to

be lameated, but in the face of these facts what is to be done? The people will not be free: that is, they will not enjoy, or permit other people to en-joy, a rational amount of freedom. In this way the happiness of the masses is interfered with. It was the knowledge of these conspiracies which pre-vented the grand illumination of the cupola of St Peter's, the high mass on Sunday, at which his Ho-liness was to have assisted, and, some people as-sert, the blessing of the people. All this has been put off sine die, and it is evidently the intention of the Government to prevent as much as possible all while factivities and projections.

public festivities and rejoicings.
It was, however, gratifying to perceive, on the three nights succeeding his return, that the only buildings not illuminated were the public offices— Every house in every street had its candle in the

window.

When the Pope went to the Vatican, after the ceremony at St. Peter's, he sent for all the Ambas-sadors and Foreign Ministers. They had already been presented to his Holiness on the threshold of the Lateran, but the Pope wished to express again his acknowledgments for the consideration which he had been been him by the great Powers. He was had been shown him by the great Powers. He was affected to tears when the corps diplomatique en-tered, and thanked them warmly and with cour tered, and thanked them warmly and with courtesy. "Larcenciel," was his phrase, "Farcenciel achase les mages." M. Martinez de le Ross, us he dopen of the diplomatic corps, replied, in the name of his colleagues, "They had done their duty, and no more than their duty. The protection of the Catholic Powers would never be wanting to the Head of the Church. When all other ties were troken that of religion remained." They kissed the Pope's hand and retired to make way for the chamberlains and other members of the household. These were headed by a Monsignore, in the picturesque dress of his high office—the black velvet vest with slashed sleeves and doublet, the richly emb-oidered sachet thrown over his shoulders, the uncomplemising frills and ruffles, the bonnet with the black plume, and the insignts of knighthood round his beast and on his breast. "Oh! my companions in exile," exclaimed his Holiness as they entered, "we meet now on a glorious day." "We loved your Holiness in exile," was the reply; "we cannot love you more in your good fortune." "My children," said the venerable Pontiff, "up, up," and he raised them affectionately from their knees. They were followed by the guardia mobile; to each of these successively his Holiness said some kind words—those words which are never forgotten when uttered by a Sovereign to a subject. "And now, gentlemen," said his Holiness, in conclasion, "I confide myself in your hands. You will do your duty toward your God and toward your Sovereign. I confide myself to you." After these several interviews his Holiness retired, much fatigned, and on Saturday morning a line of carfatigued, and on Saturday morning a line of car-riages extended from the Vatican to the Corso, containing anxious inquiries after his health.

the Sunday morning there were great crowds at St. Peter's, expecting a high mass, but they were disappointed. The Sistine Chapel also had its disappointed. The Sistine Chapel also had its crowd of curiosity-hunters, who waited there it vain. In the afternoon there were Te Deums in every Church—the finest was at the Ara Codi, on the Campodogio, the scene of all Pagan, profane, and Christian ceremonies. To that spot the white oxen of Chiumnus dragged the triumphal car there Rienzi, unsheathing his sword, thrice bran-dished it to the three parts of the world, proudly dished it to the three parts of the world, proudly exclaiming, "And this, too, is mine"—on that spot the great poet of Italy was thrice crowned with ivy, myrtle, and laurel—and on that spot Mazzini, Amellini and Sassi celebrated the inauguration of their Triumvirate—to that spot the mob marched, with banners waiving, when the Pope fled from the Quirinal, chanting with dull monotony, "Andiremo el Compodoglio"—and on that spot the return of Pio Nono is blessed; singular association of ideas and events, of ages and actors

-On the day of the Pope's entry there were dis tributed through the streets of the city thousands of copies of a folletino or single sheet, containing an "Address of the People to Pins IX." We fin a French translation of it in the Voix du Peuple. It is a singular commentary on the rejoicings that welcomed the return of the Holy Father. We have not room for the whole, but translate a few para graphs for The Tribune by way of specimen

"Rejoice, O Pope! Thou art at Rome, thou art on the throne, thou art King.

"Thou hast poured out blood, thou hast caused to be poured out the blood of men whom thou hast called, whom thou still callest thy sons.

"But rejoice, thou art King ! "Thou Pope, like other Popes, hast delivered the fatherland to enemies, to foreigners. "But rejoice, thou art King !

"Thou hast called forth war and extermination in order to render the Peoples of Liberty enemies to each other; thou hast given the name of champions and loaded with silver and gold the cowardly de serters, the galley slaves who fled to Gaeta; thou hast given thy blessing to massacre; and then by an infamous libel thou hast insulted the women who piously surrounded the bed of the dying.

" But rejoice, O Pope ! thou art King!" -After going on in this strain at some length, the address concludes in these sentences, full of passion

"Pius IX. dost thou remember the crowd pal pitating with love for the fatherland which watched all night deliberating bow to applaud thee at sunrise-thee, the future savier of Italy! The poor man sold his last garments to buy torches to make thee a perpetual ovation. Where now is that Where ? In prison, in exile, or dead upon the Janiculum! The remainder terrified, trembling with patriotism, flee thee, detest thee. It is no longer the multitude of patriots too credulous and too generous, who surround and applaud thee, but a horde of malefactors and spies chosen by the clerical eye, skillful in choosing the most wicked,

"But rejoice, O Pope! thou art King.

Rejoice, Pope! thou art King.

But thou tremblest at the Vatican : thou durst not go forth and visit the miserable Rome which weeps and curses thee. The Cardinals tremble with thee and repeat that Rome is a nest of assassins: tremble not for that, O Pope! A king is well upon his throne and is worth more than another who may succeed him. Thy presence aug-

PRICE TWO CENTS

-We find the following items in our English

An attempt was made on the night before the Pootiff's arrival to burn down the Palace of the Quirinal, the abode of the Cardinal Triumvirate. The incendiaries were detected by a French senti-nel, and on being challenged fled, leaving faggots, tow, turpentine, and other such combustible matrials as left no doubt with regard to their design.

The windows of the Palazzo Chigi were, on the same night, shattered by the explosion of a gre

same night, shattered by the explosion of a gre-nade in the street.

All persons seeking admittance to the Vatican Palace are submitted to the strictest scrutiny of the Swiss guard. Precautions are taken to secure the life of his Holiness against poison. A new cook has been promoted from the convent of St. Calixtus, and all viands are introduced by such a turning cylinder as is commonly used in convents for the introduction of food.

Prospects of a Federation.

Prospects of a Federation.

The Chamber of the States of Erfurth finished, on the 22d April, their deliberations on the constitution. On all the main points they are in accordance with the People's Chamber.

A telegraphic dispatch from Erfurt of the 23d April, in the Koiner Zeatung, states that the Ministers have returned from Berlin to Erfurt; that the

ters have returned from Berlin to Erfurt; that the intelligence they brought was very favorable; that the Prussian Government will positively remain faithful to the word it pledged the nation; and that the Parliament is likely to adjourn in the course of the next week.

The Reform newspaper of the 22nd inst. states that a Cabinet Council was held at Bellevue on the 21st inst. and that his Majesty the King and Baron Radowitz took part in it. In consequence of this Cabinet Council the Reform thinks itself justified in declaring that the Evintr Parliament will not adjourn, and that the differences between the Government and some of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Prussia are approaching to a satisfactory solution.

A German letter of the 22d, in the Kolner Zeitung, confirms the late rumor of a positive refusal on the part of Prussia to comply with the Austrian desire for the convocation of a Congress for the purpose of arranging the affairs of, and prolonging, the "Interim." Prussia proposes to allow the presthe "Interim." Prassis proposes to allow the present Interim Commission to continue in its former

Trial for Killing Lichnowski

The trial of the supposed murderers of Prince Lichnowski and Count Auerswald, at Frankfort, proceeds but slowly at Hanau. So far as the evidence has gone at present, it in no way tends to convict the prisoners.

DENMARK.

The Schieswig Question.

From Copenhagen, letters of the 20th report the continuance of warlike preparations. More ships of war were being brought forward, and great activity prevailed in the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard. The strongest feeling exists in Sweden and Norway with regard to the Schleswig-Holstein in the Archive Archive Archive and Archive Prussia, to whom all the disagreeables of the las two years have been attributed. Many ships were passing the Sound, as in the course of a fortnigh the waters of most of the northern ports will b

open.

It is authentically reported that on the 17th of April M. d'Usedom delivered to the Plenipotentiary of Denmark the ultimatum of Prussia. Prussia proposes, in the name of Denmark, a treaty of peace, containing a formal reservation, in accordance with the federal resolutions of 1846, of the rights of the Duchies. All the States of the Confederation are to be invited to assist in the formation of the treaty.

in the formation of the treaty.

It was no: till the 18th that the meeting took place between M. Usedom and the Danish Plenipotentiary Baron Pahlen, at which the former communicated the ultimatum for the negotiations for peace. Prussia, resting on the mandate of the Central Federal Commission, desires to make peace with Denmark, under the reservation of the assect of the other German States. The parties reserve to themselves their respective rights, and Germany to themselves their respective rights, and Germany particularly invokes the Federal resolution of the 17th September.

AUSTRIA. Miscellaneou

The Kölner Zeitung says that the services of Haynau, like those of Jallachich, are to be rewarded by the gift of lands in Hungary.

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria is to take place on the 18th of August.

The Pesth papers of the 14th inst. state that the

Austrian Government proposes to give the lander proprietors in Hungary an indemnification of 7,000, 000 florins, as an equivalent for the value of the urbarial burdens which were abelished in 1849.

Milita: Preparations in Poland.

The Tribune trunslates from the correspondence of the Kölnischer Zeitung, the following letter from the Polish Frontier, dated April 18.

Great quantities of percussion-muskets are rapid

ly arriving from Riga, even by the post-carriages, among the different divisions of the army, and the troops are constantly drilled in their exercise, which is no easy matter. Thus much is certain that Russia has established an imposing array of forces in the South and also in the West. In cas forces in the South and also in the West. In case of a war, they will form a powerful element to preserve peace in Hungary and Gallicia, and at all events in Italy, and to keep in check the wishes of Germany, which Russia takes in high dudgeon. At the same time they can make headway against Turkey, in alliance with the Selavonic races at the South acknowledging the Greek faith, who have been so effectually wrought upon by the Russian emissaries to fight against the Crescent. Thus emissaries to fight against the Crescent. Thus she will gain Constantinople as the Southern metropolis of the Northern, but then also, South ern Colossus, and with it the supremacy of the Mediterranean Sea. The doubters in Poland, it is true, are of opinion, that Russia may need this military power against her own internal enemies. and that the new ideas on freedom and nationality have found their way into Russia in spite of every obstacle. The rumor of the arrest of certain young

officers and functionaries for political offenrepeated in the Polish journals, with the additi that 250 individuals have been already arrested. The Russian Government is attempting to nation alise the Jews in the Kingdom of Poland; the Ukase issued in January in reference to this is a remarkable production. The Jews were enrolled in the Russian regiments in the interior, but they could not bear the climate as a general rule, and were found unfit for military service. It is accordingly now ordered, that the Jewish recruits shall be enlisted in their 13th year, and exercised in the military colonies for active service till their 18th year, where they are required to serve in the regiments until their 25th year. It is evident that skillful soldiers will be made in this way, though the Jew is thereby lost.

GREECE.
The Trouble with England.

other who may succeed him. Thy presence augments the confusion, the uncertainty, the lear.

"O behold and rejoice!

"For thy ruin we are not impatient. Thou ruinest thy successors, and we rejoice at it. We mock at thee, Pope—at thee, a new Pharaoh, who to destroy thy People, escaping from oppression, hast pluaged thyself, blind and farious, into a sea of blood. The Sacred College, inundated with blood, will remain barren; it will never bring forth an other Pope.

"Rejoice, Pope, thou art King!

"But thou will be the last. The tempest is at hand. The People mock at them and at thee, at you all, who would sell us Paradise by force, and keep for yourselves the felicities of this earth. Let us change our parts—it is time! To you Paradise, as the serve of served, cannet as the other of served, cannet as the other of served of the gluster and believe in assatling. Lord Palmerston's policy, while the Globe decends it, says the Enghish representative at Athens, and Baron Gros, the French gentleman to whose arbitration the dispute is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is referred, cannet as every at all. On the other is a cannet as every at all. On the other is a cannet as every at all. On the other is a cannet as every at all. On the other is a cannet as every at all. On the other is a cannet as every at all. On the other is a cannet as every at all. for yourselves the felicities of this earth. Let us change our parts—it is time! To you Paradise, as much as you desire; to us a little liberty and a little happiness on this earth! Your end, O Priests! will be that of parricides—the earth will refuse to bear you. Like Nero, you will then find neither friend nor enemy to put an end to your lives.

"Rejoice, therefore, O Pope! and be King."

> BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNG. XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8

Mr. SMITH submitted a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of providing that the alloy in gold coins be of silver only, or of copper and silver, in the proportion in which it is found in California gold. He also advocated the expediency of establishing a mint in California, or dépôts for the purchase of bullion. Adopted.

Mr. WALKER's resolution directing the Secretary f State to make a report to the Senate, in relation to correspondence had with the heirs of Gen. Kos ciusko, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. BERRIEN opposed the resolution, because it related to a matter between the Minister of a foreign country and the Executive of the United Some debate ensued upon the old Kosciesko

ase, in the course of which, Mr. Walker accused Mr. Bodisco of improper interference with the suit of Kosciusko's heirs to recover his estate, and of having been prompted in such interference by the Emperor of Russia, who took this method of visit Emperor of Russia, who took this method of visiting his displeasure upon the head of a rebel subject. This interference had been complained of to
the Secretary of State, who had paid no attention
to the appeal thus made by a naturalized citizen
of the United States, as attorney for the heirs.

Mr. Foore said he had acquainted himself with
the facts of the case, and found the the individual

the facts of the case, and found the the isdividual appearing as complainant in this case had written a most insulting letter to the Attorney General, which was replied to in a spirited and just tone of rebuke by that officer. He considered, however, that these heirs had rights and interests which ought not to be neglected, and expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted.

The question being taken, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. YULER called up his resolution asking for all correspondence between the Department and Gens. Persifer F. Smith and Riley, in relation to California affairs, with reference to the Constitutional Convention of California, a copy of the Journal of said Convention, the ordinances passed, and Mr. Y. alluded to the recent movements in favor of an independent Government in California, implicating the Executive in a failure to fulfill the duty of holding our Pacific possessions in trust for the country, and subject to the ultimate action of Congress. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Foore read a letter and presented certain

documents relating to movements in the Southern portion of California, in favor of the organization of a Territorial Government. Also, a letter from the President of the Senate of California, stating that the old Californians had held meetings in favor of

Mr. TURNEY objected to the reception of the pa pers, and they were not received.

The Census Bill was received from the House, with amendments, and referred to the select Committee on the Census.

On motion by Mr. Clay, the bill reported yester-

day, admitting the State of California into the Union, and establishing Territorial Government for Utah and New-Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries, was taken up, read the sec-ond time, and made the special order for Monday

next.

The Senate then renewed the consideration of the bill to establish a Board of Accounts. After debate and action upon various amendments, of no general interest, the bill was reported to the Senate

general interest, the one was reported to the Science and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Houston opposed the bill, which was then passed—yeas 36, nay 8.

The Scientic then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF PERPERENTATIVES

Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph. Mr. McWILLIE was appointed one of Mr. STAN Ly's Investigating Committee, in place of Mr.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the acts establish ing the Territorial Governments of Oregon and Minnesota, and that the 28th inst. be assigned for

its consideration.

Mr. Kiso (Whig) of Mass. from the Committee Mr. Kino (Whig) of Mass. from the Committee of Accounts, reported a resolution that the Clerk of the House shall not cause any alterations, additions or repairs to the hall of the House, offices, or Committee rooms of the same, or the furnishing thereof, except with the advice and consent of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. McLane (Loco) of Md. said this was simply a question as to whether the Clerk or the Commissioner should have the giving out of jobs, and was beneath the consideration of the House.

The resolution was finally amended so that "no expenditure shall hereafter be made for the ournose

expenditure shall hereafter be made for the purpose of furnishing or refitting the House, or the Commit tee-rooms thereof, except by a resolution specifying the object and amount of the appropriation," and in

Mr. King, from the Committee of Accounts, also reported a Resolution defraying expenses of the funeral of Mr. Campbell, late Clerk of the House,

ble, so was thus.

Mr. McLane (Loco) of Md. replied, and contended that the bill was in accordance with the Constitution. Money was collected for the privilege of occupying a basin improved by the State and Mr. SCHENCE (Whig) of Ohio opposed the bill,

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